# FIVE YEARS FOR RACHEL

A Daughter of Signer Mario Consults a Restorer of Beauty.

POWDERS, BATHS AND CREDULITY.

interesting Statements by Three Maid Servants and Two Medical Experts.

SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

(From the London Daily Naws. Sarah Rachel Levison, commonly known as Mme. Rachel, was on April 10 placed in the cock at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Baron Huddleston, to take ber trial on the charge of having obtained two necklaces, brooches and other articles of jewelry from Cecilia ing to obtain money by false and fraudulent pretences e case excited great interest and the court was crowded. The defendant, whose upo was stated in the calendar as fifty-eight, was dressed in mourning and appeared to be ill. On the charge being read over to her she pleaded "Not guilty." She was then alwhole of the day.

Mr. Poland, in stating the case to the jury, said the elendant was charged with obtaining a quantity of swelry from Mrs. Cecilia Mary Pearce, and there was so a count in the indictment charging her with atmpting to obtain a sum of money by false pre-Pearce to certain documents which might be con erted into valuable securities. It appeared that the stendant, who was commonly known as Mme. Rachel, and at the end of 1876 a shop in Duke street, Grosveno ture, and was dealing in pertumery and ticles of that description, and she described herself as an Italian lady danghter of the colehested store ignor Mario. She was twenty-three years of age, and was married to Mr. Pearce, a member of the Stock Kx-shange; and it appeared that at the end of 1878 Mrs. no perfumery, and from time to time she spent at shop about \$100 in articles of perfumery. It apcared that the defendant suggested to Mrs. Pearce hat she should be silowed to commel her, and

peared that the delendant auggested to Mrs. Pearce that she should be allowed to enamel her, and she said that though the word "enamelling" was used it did not nean enamelling in the ordinary tense; that all artises had their own mode of describing their art, and that she called her process enamelling, but it was, in point of fact, a process to make the skin pure and white, and to impreve the good looks of the persons to whom the process was applied. Among other things she said it would make Mrs. Pearce appear as good looking and as well at sixty as she did at that time. In reply, Mrs. Pearce saked the delendant why she did not apply the valuable process to her own person, and the defendant said:—"Well, my dear, you do not know my aga. I can do it as far as sixty, but I am eighty-fivo."

Mrs. Pearce, it appeared, was an accomplished linger, and the daughter of the defendant, a Mrs. Turner was engaged in a soncert which was being for up in sid of the Turkish Compassionate Fand. Ars. Pearce called on Mrs. Turner and they conversed logether for some time. Mrs. Pearce oid not then know that Mrs. Turner was the daughter of the delendant, but ultimately Mrs. Turner ind they conversed logether for some time. Mrs. Pearce oid not then know that Mrs. Turner was the daughter of the delendant, but ultimately Mrs. Turner ind they conversed that the suggestion with regard to enamelling having been maine, the defendant said her fee was 1,000 quineau, and that she had applied the process to some laddes of distinction. Well, of course, with Mrs. Pearce 1,000 quineau, and that she had applied the process to some laddes of distinction. Well, of course, with Mrs. Pearce 1,000 quineau, and that she had applied the process to some laddes of distinction. Well, of course, with Mrs. Pearce of distinction. She did not succeed, and alterward, when she had paid visits from time to time to No. 183 Great Portland street, she deiendant gave her a liquid to be applied to her face. It would be proved that Mrs. Pearce did receive a bottle of liquid from the defendant, that she applied it to her face and that an ereption atterward broke out. Beyond all question that was saused by the liquid, because Mrs. Pearce's servant tried it upon her arm, and it produced train there, and it produced the same effect on another servant as well, and it was suggested on the part of the prosecution that this liquid was given to life. Pearce in order that she might have a rash profuced upon her which would frighten her and compel her to resort again to the defendant for assistance in the same that the state in which her face was, and her bushand noticed it and then she went to the defendant. At that time she had not succeeded in rateing the money to pay for the finishing process. The de-

This observation was, of course, calculated to sharm Mrs. Pearce, and she was very desirous that the delendant should go on with the process.

A vality indiscrete had endeavored to raise money and had not succeeded. She went to a money lender and endeavored to raise money in that way, but failed, and then the defendant appeared to have made the observation that she had in the next room a number of jewels belonging to the Countess of Dudley, and on one occasion a person was seen to go up the staircase and the defendant intimated that that was the Countess of Dudley, and on one occasion a person was seen to go up the staircase and the defendant intimated that that was the Countess of Dudley's maid, that she was applying her process to that tady and had received from her articles of jewelry. The defendant then auggested to Mrs. Pearce that it she could not get more sue could get £50, but in order to becure the payment of that sum she must deposit a quantity of jewelry described in the indictinent, and deposited them with the defendant as a security for the payment of the £50. When she took the jewels the delendant said to her, "You had better have a bath," and she gave her a bath, which she believed was of hot water, with some bran out in it, as part of the process. That was some time early in January in the precent year. Mrs. Pearce found it impossible to obtain the return of her jewels, silhough she promised to send the prisoner the remainder of the money. Mms. Rachel paymed alm the ame of Mrs. Pearce for £50. Mrs. Pearce was then induced to write a letter giving validity to the deposit. She was also frightened into signing a note for an additional £100. Mrs. Pearce then told ber husband. He visited Mms. Rachel and demanded all the letters and her jeweiz. It defendant threatened exposure. He coled her and began the guit.

then told ber husband. He visited Mine. Rachel and demanded all the letters and her jeweit. The defendant threatened exposure. He doded her and began too talt.

THE TENTINONT.

Mrs. Pearce, the Brat witness, made onth to all the facts stated above. Mr. Pearce narrated his connection with the case, showing many attempts to extort money by what is known as "blackman."

Orsolina Fannaceri, being calied as a witness for the prosecution, said:—I am maid to Mrs. Godfrey Pearce, and can apeak a little English; I remember accompanying her to No. 153 Great Portiand street and there aw the prisoner; at that time there was a rash on Mrs. Pearce's face; that was in December; I only saw it on her face; sirs. Pearce asked the prisoner libe cause of it, upon which the prisoner said it she did not bring the money for completing it she would be ruined for life; Mrs. Pearce was very cross with Maname; I remember something being said about lewels, upon which Mrs. Pearce observed that as she (Mrs. Pearce) had not got the money the only thing was to bring her jewels; Madame said that she had got the jewels belonging to the Countees of Dudley, with diamonds as thick as her thumn; I recoilect going with my mistress on another day and taking with me the diamonds; on that occasion Mrs. Pearce had a bath at the suggestion of Mmc. Hachel, who said that she had got a rash all over her face; I assisted in preparing the bath; I remember, after going home on the Monday, after the bath, seeing a letter from Mms. Rachel said if she would give ber £00; Madame dictated a letter to her as it she were a child just going to school; I remember going home and my mistress writing a letter, she give me Mrs. Pearce with gain did not like to do that; Mine. Rachel said if she would give ber £00; Madame dictated a letter to her as it she were a child just going to school; I remember going home and my mistress writing a letter, which was writen in a book; Mine. Rachel remember attics same time write something in a book; I went alone all asked for the counte

used the remains; the effect was that she had the rash all over her tace.

Isabelia Scott was the next withess. She said I am lady's maid to the Countess of Dudley, and have been so for many years; I first saw the prisoner at the Merthorough Street Police Court; I never took or sentler sny jewels; about three years ago, in Denember, I had the charge of the Countess jewelry—worth many thousands of pounds, perhaps £20,000 or £30,000; unfortunately for me they were stolen, and alterward a reward of £1,000 was offered for their recovery; they were stolen from me, and not disposed of in any other way; they have never been recovered; Lady Dudley uses no washes of any kind-I do not include in that soap and water (laughter); Lady Dudley is ill at present, suffering from a very bad coid.

AFRAID TO USE THE WASH.

Sabina Pinney and;—i was servant to Mmo. Rachel, who occupied the first floor in No. 153 Great Portland atreet, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen down stal— the front room was used as a shop, she in-

ariably lived by herself; is the room which was used a a shop there were powders and washes in bottles ometimes I used to help her to make the washes, hich was done in the string room; they were made for starch and fuller's earth—(languer)—and someting out of a paper, which I don't know; this was nixed and put in a bottle, when the water was added, then I got from down starts; defendant and she was asking them for the ladies to put on their laces—aughter)—she said that sometimes it would bring

(laughter)—she said that sometimes it would bring out a rash.

Q. Why did she tell you that? A. I suppose to prevent me from using any mysel! (Laughter.)

Witness continuing, said:—Defendant also told me it would make the ladies good looking; she mentioned names of ladies who used it, but I do not remember it they were ladies of title; she also told me her age was mary-three, and that she could read, but that she had hurt per thumb, and so could not write; she told me once that Mrs. Pearce, whom I had seen there was poor; I saw Mrs. Pearce there several times, and accompanied by her maid: some of the bottles given to Mrs. Pearce contained harwash pearl-ash and water; the hair wash was made of pearl-ash and water-(laughter); the usual charge for these bottles was one guines; I have seen the mixture of starch and fuller's earth given to Mrs. Pearce and also to Mrs. Turner (she was Mme. Raoher's daughter) in her presence; Mrs. Turner never took away what was given to her. (A laugh.)

Mrs. Turner never took away what was given to her. (a laugh.)

WHAT THE WASH IS.

Mr. Haroid Senior, analyst, deposed that he received a bottle and analyzed its contents; it was a six-ounce fluid bottle, and in it were 10 grains of a lead compound, 50 grains of common fullers earth, 150 grains of starch, 15 grains of hydrochioric acid and 2,400 grains of water. In cross-examination by Mr. Day he said Goulard water was sold as a wash, and it also contained lead. The prisoner applied to have some of the wash analyzed by Professor Redwood, but there was then none left, the quantity submitted to him being so small. He offered, however, to submit his analysis to any qualified person, and he knew none more capable or qualified than the Professor. Being re-examined, he said his analysis had Professor Redwood's authority. There was no hydrochloric acid in Goulard water.

water.

A DANGEROUS REMEDT.

Dr. Thomas Bond, of No. 50 Parliament street, surgeon and lecturer on torensic medicine at the Westmingster Hospital, deposed that he had heard Mr. Senior's evidence, and it a wash of that descrip-Westminster Hospital, deposed that he had heard Mr. Senior's evidence, and he awash of that description were applied to a lady's face it would cause great roughness of the skin and bring out an eraption if need attended to the skin and bring out an eraption if the skin and bring out an eraption if the same as the same as the same as the same as the interest of the wash, and it could not be applied to a lady's face unless such flat s very bad skin indeed; it would not have the effect of removing har; the intruste value of the wash would not have the effect of removing har; the intruste value of the wash would be sixpence per bottle. Replying to Mr. Day he said hydrochloric acid very much diluted was used as a tonic titlist vinegars, so-called, were mostly composed of ageito acid, which was used as a tonic posed of ageito acid, which was soothing, while hydrochloric acid was irritating; fuller's earth said starch were not irritating. In further examination by Mr. Poland, he said by had they a hitle of the composition apon himself; the second application caused a tinging, and the day after there was a perceptible roughness of the skin; if he bad used it again, irritation and rash would have been caused; it was not a tinging, and the day after there was a perceptible roughness of the skin; if he bad used it again, irritation and rash would have been caused; it was not a tinging which would be have been caused; it was not a tinging which would be the washes, so ket to having conterred with Mr. Senior as to the probable mode in which he wash was made. As to the effect of such a mixture on the skin, so far as the lead was concerned, it would be the same as that produced by extract of lead, which was commonly used to also yir.

replying to Mr. Robert Williams, spoke to having conterred with Mr. Senior as to the probable mode in which the wash was made. As to the effect of such a mixture on the skin, so far as the lead was concerned, it would be the same as that produced by extract of lead, which was commonly used to allay irritation on the surface of the skin; fuller's earth and starch were quite harmless; sails of lead applied as fortons were not dangerous; it was not his opinion that a rash would be brought out by the foliou; he applied it to his own arm and there was no succircuit; as it dried, the starch, fuller's earth and chloride of lead tended to whiten the skin; to let vinegar would probably have a stronger action even than the folion; poar! white or carbooite of lead was habitually used by indies for whitening the skin; it was put on the face to produce a temporary whiteness; the undue or continued use of any cosmetice was more or loss injurious, as the porce of the skin; it was put on the face to produce a temporary whiteness; the undue or continued use of any cosmetice was more or loss injurious, as the porce of the skin got fitted up gradually; even orninary powder had that effect; soap and water were the best washes; to cosmetica over preserved the bloom of youth, nor would the lotion in question.

Mr. Day, speaking in the prisoner's defence, said the issues were of the most momentous importance to the prisoner and she claimed at the sands of the jury a determination of those issues apartifrom any prejudice against her and simply upon the evidence which he was not charged with carrying on a business of which they might disapprove, ministeries, said did, to the vanities of stily women, but she was indicted for obtaining moory and jewelry from Mrs. Pearce by fraudient representations as to Lady Dudley's acquaintance with her man the preging of her pewier; as to the enduring effects of the rash unless the process was finished, and as to the qualities of the washes in preserving the basity of the said the harder of the man p

in any way. The prosecutrix used the washes for cleaning the skin for three or four months before her departure for Rome, and she had been deriving so nuch beenefit from them that she ordered more before she went away.

YHIENDSHIP MOST DISINTERESTED.

In her tore the prisoner and her fainity joined Mrs. Pearse in an effort to assist Signor Mario, Mrs. Pearse in an effort to assist Signor Mario, Mrs. Pearce's father, who had unhappiny fallen into poverty. There were letters in existence proving everwhelmingly the originators of Mrs. Pearce to the prisoner and her family for what they had done for Signor Mario, but that prosecution was the only return made for those acts of kindness. Turning to assistments as to hady Dadley's jewels, he asked what could possibly be more unlikely and reficulous than that Mine. Rachel should confess, to a then comparative stranger, to the actual ewarship of stolen property as to which a very large reward had been offered, and about which the police and the public were alike anxious to trace the goods and to arrest the offenders. The whole story was so shourd and proposterous that it could not possibly have been tool. In one sentence, again, Mrs. P. arce alleged t. at Mrs. Rachel told her she was reinted for his, and in the next that she must not take the ordinary precaution of one with such a doom—of donestitus a doctor. Could anything be more inconsistent or more thoroughly unlikely? The bargains to be fluished by Mine. Rachel's process having been entered into, Mrs. Pearce for but the prisoner to pawn the jewels, but her own letters fortunately contradicted her on that point. The goods, moreover, were pawned in Mrs. Pearce's mane, her currect duriess owing itom and she herself knowing where they were piedged. At last Mr. Pearce was informed upon the subject, and no went at code, in another state of annoyance, to Mine. Rachel. She told him she had been for hearify two years supplying his wite with washes, and that there was no foundation for the charge against her. She, however, a

previous life of the prisoner.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

The jury, after ten innuites' deliberation, found the

The jury, after ten minutes' deniberation, found the prisoner guitty.

The prisoner being asked in the usual way whether she had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon her, made an appeal to the Judge on behalf of her innocent children.

Barou Huddieston, in passing sentence, said:—Prisoner at the bar, you have had previous experience of this Court, and in spite of that previous experience you still chose to follow a calling which is about as detestable a one as I know of, for you live, and have lived, by pandering to the lothers and feeding upon the vanity of your ferlow creatures of the same sex as yourself, and when you, possessed of an amount of cunning which might be dangerous lift were assisted by education, had got the numerous unfortunate victims within your toils I know not to what purposes you contemplated using them. You suggested to this yours lady that she might pinner her susband, and protably you might, had her purity not deterred her from it, have suggested something clie. You bring the names of persons who stand before the world noted for their beauty to use that as a base means to prombigate the notion that the nostrems in which you were dealing were efficacious. You speak about your children. It would have been well if you had considered your children before you determined to follow this cairing. But I cannot believe that even the sentence I am about to pass on you will inflict upon them greater diegrace than the trade which you have been carrying oo. I regret—and I say it unfergeedly—that the law limits the power that I have of passing sentence upon you, is that you be kept in penal servituue for two years.

On the application of Mr. Poland the Judge ordered the restoration of the jewels to Mrs. Peace.

# SUICIDE OF A PRINTER.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning James Gothe was found lying on the floor of his room at No. Gothe was found lying on the floor of his room at No. 364 Van Brunt street, Brocklyn, with his throat cut from ear to car. In his right hand was grasped a razor, and though unconsulous life was not then extinct. Two physicians were summoned, but before they arrived he was dead. The deceased had been drinking to excess for some time past and repeatedly threatened to commit suicide. He was fifty-two years of age and was a printer by occupation. An inquest was held by Coreber Stimms, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.

ALYZED BY JAMES ANTHONY PROUDE. The International Review, of which we have the adon the subject of "Science and Theology, Angient and Modern," by James Anthony Froude, the historian. He gives the idea in beginning that each generation believes in itself for importance. "If," says he, "we add to our personal experience the accounts which we they remember in their own childhood the individual lections of each of us extend back over nearly a contury; and every century brings with it alterations of action and sentiment, which are depressing or exhat are always on a scale to force upon us a sense of the complicated influences which control the fortunes of our race. The English of Shakespeare or Swift were not essentially different from the English of today. The accidents of life after rapidly." Speaking of the time at the close of the war with

France, Froude says:—
"Colonies we had few, and those valued by us but as markets for our uncertain commerce. Ships crawled to and fro across the Atlantic, spending six weeks upon the voyage. As many months were consumed on a voyage to India or China. The landed aristocracy ruled in St. Stephen's, and 'use and wont' rolled sleepily along the unmacadamized high roads. The impatient traveller who was not afraid of fatigue might reach Edinburgh from London in two days and nights. The magnate who preferred his own carriage

"Each neighborhood supplied its own necessities his solitary loom for the tailor to cut into clothes in the adjoining village. The old wife in the cottage husband's and children's stockings. The gentry confined their visits within a circle of ten miles. Their daughters depended for their larger acquaintance on the balls and races in the country town. Schools there were none, except for the well-to-do. The village boys and girls learned apprentices for the rest of their education. All the country over, from the expense and difficulty of movement, each family was rooted to its own soil and the summer migrations of the squires and parsons were confined, like that of the Vicar of Wakefield, to a change from the blue room to the brown.

Under these conditions we who are now turned middle age began our existence; our hopes modest, our ambition limited to one or other of the three black graces; our horizon bounded, at furthest, by the limits of our own island, and our knowledge of the rest of the globe extending but to names upon maps, age portions of which remained blank, or to book of travels which were not accurately distinguished from the voyages of Gullivor or Lobinson Crusoe or Sindbad the Satior.

"Our spiritual state was the counterpart of our ma crial state. We learned what our fathers had learned before us-Greek and Latin, and arithmetic and geometry, Greek and Roman history, and, in some invored instances, a little English history, conceived from an insular point of view. Modern languages we despised, and of modern European literature we knew nothing. Physical science was regarded rather as an amusement of dilettauteism than as an occupation for results. We knew, in words, that the earth was round; that it travelled round the sun as one of its planets, and that the solar system was, perhaps, but one of an nad not penetrated beyond our memories. For practical purposes we still believed that our own earth was the most important part of the universe, and man the Electricity was a toy, geology a paradoxical nevelty illusions. Schoolboys were taught to believe in the Seven Kings' Rome. British antiquarians could in-sist modestly that Brute of Troy need not be a lable. Chemists still talked of the lour elements. The keen, piercing process by which traditionary teachings on answer for themselves was still deboard of in any single department of buman study.

"A condition so stationary, so controlled outwardly and inwardly by habit, corresponded to the stable character of the English nation. Below the outward life and the intellectual cultivation lay a foundation of

ife and the intellectual cultivation lay a foundation of more lity based upon authority."

Speaking of this condition, Mr. Froude, in his clear, electric style, remarks that "unliden must be taught that a certain conduct is required of them; that there is a rule of duty to which they must conform."

Hereupon Mr. Froude gives a boyhood instance of the effect of general and accepted belief upon the actions of men, and he shows that, industrious and dusty historian that he is, he is not without at least the dramatic appreciation of warm sentiment. He says:

the dramatic appreciation of warm sentiment. He says:

"I remember that when I was a little boy there was a family in the corner of the parish supposed to entertain eccentric opinions on these subjects. They were harmless and respectable, but they did not go to chorch, and naturally were called atheists. We looked at them with a vague terror. If we passed their door we nurried by as it the place were haunted. At last the old mother dod. The nusband asked that the body might be bursed without being taken into the church, it would, I believe, have been thegal. At any rate the request was refused, and I recollect, when the matter was talked over, hearing it said that people who did not believe in God believed often in the devil, and that inside the church the devil had special power to take hold of an atheist, some months after, one summer evening, haw the husband sitealing down to the churchyard to visit his wife's grave. His look was gentle, sad, shatracted, full of human sorrow and human sensibility. I regolect a sense of startled pity for the poer old man, mixed with doubts whether it was not improus to entertain such a leeling."

But Mr. Froude in his exquisite English finds that

series and business essenting. Transities a some started pity of the period fines, this case, the series the uninters had a started pity of the period for the capturest Eagle in the series and the fines and the come to the out style of afters. But as and has come to the out style of afters. But as an one has come to the out style of afters. But as an one has come to the out style of afters. But as an one has come to the out style of afters. But as an other control of the business defence to the out of the business and the period of the business and the period of the business and the search will be said of out time. Says Frouter are content to suggest and to depreach that your taken without blank from south the search of the period to defend it. Have ghoot the truth, the trees one fines as relative to the search of the period to the search of the period to the search of the period to defend it. Have ghoot the truth that the business are series to the search of the period to defend it. Have ghoot the truth that the business and the search of the period to defend it. Have ghoot the truth that the business are the search of the period to defend it. Have ghoot the truth that the business are the search of the period to defend it. Have ghoot the truth that the business are the search of the period to defend it. Have ghoot the truth that the business are the search of the period to defend the truth that the business are the search of the period to the search of the per

the while was real, as it is now, brief, struggling, painful, the plaything of accident, a firefly flashing out of the darkness, and again disappearing into it; coming none knew whence, going none knew whither, yet white it haited, with its passions and its affoctions, its crimes and its virtues, its high applications, its mean degradations, its enthusiasms and its removes, its wild bursts of joy and agoines of pain, it was an important possession to the owner of it, and speculations about plastic nature would not be likely to satisfy him when he demanded the meaning of it.

"The Romans bude war and crime to cease. The spiritual misery of men had been self-caused by fantastic limiginations, by groundless terrors, by dreams of supernatural powers, whose caprice persecuted them in this world, and whose vindictive malice threatened to make them wretched in the next. Religion has been the curse of the earth, and though fools might still torture themselves with a belief in it, if they so pleased, Lucreture, speaking the very inmost conviction of the imperial Roman mind, informed them that religion was a plantiom begotion of lear and incorance. The innerval, end which man was a part, was a system of things which had been generated by natural forces. Gods there might be, somewhere in space, created by nature also, but not gods who troubled themselves about not gods who troubled themselves about not man. All things proceeded from eternity in one unchanging sequence of cause and effect, and man had but to understand nature and follow her directions to create his own prosperity and his own happiness, undisturbed by foar of supernatural disturbance. If the sufferings and enjoyments of this world were distributed by a superintending providence, it was a providence which showed no regard for moral worth or worthlessness. The good were often miserable, the wisconditions of supernatural disturbance. If the suffering and enjoyments of this world were distributed by a superintending providence, it was a providence which showed

### CHRISTIANS AND TEMPERANCE.

THE CONVENTION AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIS-CIPIES-ADDRESSES BY CAPTAIN STURTEVANT. MURPHY AND OTHERS.

The New York City Christian Temperance Convention was held yesterday atterpoon and evening in the Churen of the Disciples, Madison avenue. Rev. W. C. Steele was chairman. The attendance at the beginsing of the exercises was extremely meagre, which one of the brethren deplored with tears in his eyes. Among those present were Rev. Halsey W. Moore, Dr. A. M. Powell, Rev. Dr. Hoadley, Rev. A. B. Brown, Rev. B. H. Burch, Rev. George & Payson, Rev. J. V. McNamara, Rev. Dr. Gregg, Captain Stortevant, of Portland; John N. Stearns, A. B. Elitott, of Troy; J. B. Gibbs, ex-president of the Amertean Temperance Union; Judge Van Cott, Professor W. Mason Evans and others. The presence of Francis Marphy was not discovered until near the close of the

Marph was not discovered unit acer the close of the proceedings, when he was called from among the audience and made a short speech.

Rev. E. P. Ingersol, of Brocklyn, spoke on the subject of temperance and its councetion with social life. His remarks were supplemented by three minute speeches from any one wao chose to speak.

A indy "Christian worker"—she declined to give her name—believed in working among those who needed a builting hand. needed a helping hand.

Mr. O'Neil, of Father Matthew's Society, New
Brighton, explained the operations of the club system
in that place, by which young men tipled under the

Dr. Elliott, of Troy, said he had witnessed a grevolution in Troy through the labors of Francis Mpny, and he believed that under present influences scentre and crown of King Alcohol would be cast on Joshua L. Bailey, of Philadelphia, nave a bistory the establishing of temperance coffee bounces in the city. They were patronized by from two thousand two thousand six hundred a day, turnished cofful, &c., for five cents and other articles at the sarate. They were self-supporting and floancist is cosses.

rate. They were sell-supporting and disancial nuccesses.

A scatiment in favor of establishing similar places in this city was renevally expressed.

Alcohold Instruction.

A committee appointed to prepare a series of resolutions made their report, which may be bright summarized as follows:—First-nicyloting in the development of the temperance work under divine grace. Second—Requesting Sunday solvool tenchers to make the autject of temperance a special matter of instruction. Third—That a dominitee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Education and endeavor to prevail upon them to introduce into the public achoois guitable works on the subject of alcohol. (William E Doege was appointed chairman of this committee, Fourth—thanking the Board of Excise for what they had done and hoping they would continue vigorously in the same line. Sixin and seventh—Business and contribution. Kightim—

would continue vigorously in the same line. Sixth and seventh—Business and contributions. RightuDeprecating any action on the part of the Legislature that would cripple or restrict the powers of the Excise Commissioners.

A delegate advecated the proposition for the introduction of the subject of alcohol as a study in the public shools. It had been practised with success in Great Britain. The resolutions were unanimously alcohol.

Great Britain. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Captain Sturievant, of Maine, but at present a resident or Pullacophia, spoke, and Francis Murphy said he was very happy to be here to attend this Curistian temperance convention. He was anxious to know whether this was a Christian temperance convention in earnest, and to ascertain what was the status of the work here. He had worked in the reform clubs in Maine. The speaker said there was a great disposition on the part of reform clubs to keep aloof from the gospel. He said the ministers had long arms, and could reach a great way. He urged harmony among the temperance people.

1be services in the evening commenced with a regular prayer meeting, in which Captain Sturievant participated. It was succeeded by stirring temperance speeches, in which the necessity of joining gospel and temperance was energetically urged. The body of the hall was quite feld.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF BANKROPTS-

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE REGISTERS. The expected repeal of the bankrupt law has had as larming effect on debtors who wish to take advantage of its benefits while it is yet in force, and has caused them to tush into bankrupiey. Reports from all over the United States show that during the past three days over two hundred petitions in bankruptey have been filed. The majority of them are voluntary cases, The greatest number is in the large Western cities, particularly to Chicago, while there are comparatively few in New York city, Boston and Philadelphia.

Arnold Flesh, David Flesh and Justes Mueller, com

posing the firm of A. & D. Flesh & Co., impor ters of fancy goods, late of No. 91 Franklin strees, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Ketchum. Their liabilities amount to about \$85,000, a large portion of which is due to creditors in Germany and France. The following are the principal creditors contained in the schedule:-Metropolitan National Bank, \$31,143-20; Hiberan Bank, of St. Louis, \$5,945 10; Atlantic State Bank, of Brooklyn, \$3,508 19; Charles Karcher, \$2,611 78; Le Moyne & Son, \$2,290 30; Merchants' Exchange No

Bank, of St. Louis, \$5,945 10; Atlantic State Bank, of Brooklyn, \$3,508 19; Charles Karcher, \$2,611 75; Le Moyne & Soa, \$2,296 30; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, \$1,530 85; Van Wart, Soa & Go., \$3,294 82; D. Roessmer' & Co., \$3,391 10; Densby & Co., \$2,328 68; Delmott, Berneau & Co., \$2,600 73.

A pentition in bankruptcy has been filled against Paul Zuaz, Henry H. Cahn and Adoptn Souwette, composing the firm of Paul Zuaz & Co., importers of plate glass at No. 37 Barclay street, by five creditors whose claiture are as follows:—Auguste & Charles Zuaz, \$116,825 47; Abraham Backer, \$14,569 30; Bendit Dev & Co., \$419 55; Sigmand Cohn, \$1,337 59 An order has been issued for the partners to show cause why they should not be adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, returnable on April 27. The liabilities amount to \$221,000.

Samuel E. Thompson and Edward P. Gilson, composing the firm of S. E. Thompson & Co., tobacco commission morebants at No. 64 Broad street, have gone into voluntary bankruptsy before Register Little, the firm's habilities amount to about \$166,036, and Mr. Thompson has individual manificies of \$3,000. The source of the Fourth National Bank is a secured readure for \$23,000 on four promissory notes for perrowed money; the bank Bonts as security 300 bogsheads of tobacco, valued at \$12,000. The following are among the unsecured creditors.—American-German National bank of Paducah, Ky., \$43,000; Alexander County Bank, of Cano, Hi., \$17,000; First National Bank of Shawheetown, Hi., \$9,200; Fourth National Bank of Shawheetown, Hi., \$9,200; Alexander of Paducah, \$9,114 10; First National Bank of Shawheetown, Hi., \$9,200; Alexander of Paducah, \$9,145 10; First National Bank of Shawheetown, Hi., \$9,200; Alexander of Paducah, \$1,800 and home and paducah shall be perfectly to the condition of the failure of Louere's Fischel, tobacco claims that of the estate of Ward A.

Chief Justice Daly yesterday rendered his decision

on the petition of Osborne & Co., which came before him on a report made by the referee in the matter of the assignment of John Bonner & Co. The referee as will be remembered. Was appointed to ascertain Co. and other brokers to the surplus of moneys in the Shoe and Leather Bank. Osborne & Co. filed their petition asking the Court to direct the bank so pay the surplus to Osborne & Co. and other brokers hypothecated to secure leans made to Usborne & Co. by the petitioners with Bonner & Co. and renypotnecated the politioners with Bonner & Co, and ronypotnecated by them with the Shoe and Leather Bank to secure the psyment of certain loans made by them to Bonner & Co. Chief Justice Daiy in his opinion says that Bonner & Co, their Justice Daiy in his opinion says that Bonner & Co, had as against the pentioners no claim to the surplus in the hands of the bank. The stock was pledged with them as security for money borrowed and was re-pledged by their with the bank have sold the stock for a greater amount than the sum borrowed from them, and having been paid their debt they have no claim to the surplus in their hands, and as I understand make none. Bonner & Co. have no claim to the surplus in their hands, and as I understand make none. Bonner & Co. have no claim to it. They received, by repledging the stock as the referred fluds, the whole amount propositionally for securing the payment of which it was predged to them by C. I. Osborne & Co., Whoeler & Thomas and Robbins & Robinson. Practically they have been repaid and the bank has been repaid, and if Bonner & Co. could have no claim to the stipius their creditors can have knone. The potitioners were entihave been repaid and the bank has been repaid, and if Bonner & Co. could have no claim to the surplus their creditors can have none. The potitioners were entitled to a return of their stock open effering to repay Bonner & Co. differed to do so, out Bonner & Go. could not return it, for the reason that they had parted with it. For the reason that they had parted with it. The potitioners, as the owners of the stock, are entitled to whatever remains in the hands of the bank, the loan by Bonner & Co. and the loan by the bank being each paid through the repledging and sale of the stock. If the bank soid the stock without a demand from Bonner & Co. of the amount loaned upon it B. nnor & Co. are not injured for they have received all they agranced upon it. The amount so advanced was the extent of all right or ciain to it which they had, and the only one to be injured by the sale of it were the petitioners. The petitioners are not seeking inhemnity for being deprived of it by the sale on twee the petitioners are not seeking inhemnity for being deprived of it by the sale and cound not as against the petitioners are not seeking inhemnity for being deprived of it by the sale and cound not as against the remains after the sale and cound not as against the petitioners are not seeking inhemnity for being deprived of it by the sale and cound not as against the remains after the sale and cound not as against the sale, being a bonn fide holder. They are simply, as the owners of the stock, asking for the payment to them of the surplus which remains after the sale and after the claims upon it respectively of Bonner & Co. and of the bank have been satisfied. I wholly lait to see what right, legal or equitable, Bonner & Co. as any all the bank have been satisfied. I wholly lait to see what fight, legal or equitable, Bonner & Co. the surplus to be distributed as they have been stock never became the Droperty of the assignors. They had the right merely to hold it as security for the repayment of the surplus which romains to those to

JOHN P. HENRY & CO. Judge Choate yesterday delivered bis decision in the ame of the bankruptcy of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. on a motion for an order calling for a second meeting in composition He decides that the only question is whether the resolutions passed at the meeting of oreditors for arranging the composition were passed by the requisite majority. He holds that the copartner (Gillis) who voted as a creditor in the affirmative, being a partner, had no right to vote at all, and that if the firm is indebted to him his claim, whatever its gature, is necessarily postponed until all the creators are past. The Register is directed to make a supplementary report of the proceedings of the first meeting of creditors showing the number of creditors whose debts exceed \$50 who voted in the affirmative, exclusive of Charles A. Gillis, and also the aggregate amount of the debts proved by those creditors exclusive of Gillis, also the number of creditors exclusive of Gillis, also the number of creditors whose debts exceed \$50 who appeared at the meeting, in person or proxy, and the aggregate amount of the debts proved by the creditors who so appeared at the meeting, exclusive of Gillis. He also directs the Register, in his supplemental report, to show whether any of the following creditors, whose votes are objected to, voted in the affirmative, and, if so, on what amounts—A. L. Scovill & Co., Hegeman & Co., Henry, Johnson & Lord, F. Brown, T. W. Hosgiand, and E. J. Dunning, Jr. all, and that if the firm is indebted to him his claim

#### TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK. Very little excitement prevalled yesterday on so

count of the failure of the Teutonia Savings Bank, Although quite a crowd gathered around the building at the corner of Second street and avenue A, at one time numbering over one hundred persons, they were for the most part undemonstrative and inclined to view the matter in a practical light. They had apparently come to see if the bank would be opened and if any expianation would be offered. Nearly all of the de-positors are Germans and live in the vicinity. After the majority of the onlookers went away pescenbly to their homes, and at four o'clock there were not ten persons left about the building. All the doors were closed and no sign of life was observable within. On the door the following notice in German had been posted:-"The bank re-mains closed until further orders by command of the Bank Department at Albany." Mr. St. John, one of the bank examiners who concluded the investigation of its affairs a few weeks ago, was within the building and took charge of all the books and papers. The steps were guarded by a poise-man.

It was remored that a widow lady had been notified by the bank to draw out her money, about \$10,000.

The lady was found, and said, "A friend of our famile come to me yestermy and said I had better take out if the Teutonia what money I had in it. I went a once and drew out \$103 50, which is the full amount

Various rumors were circulated to stir up the popular indignation. It was said that the Church of the Redeemer, at Third street and svenue A, as slee the thurch of St. Nicholas, were notified to draw out the moneys of their respective societies deposited there. These rumors are denied by the Secretary, Mr. Michael Hann.

These rumors are denied by the Secretary Mr. Michael Hahn.

A meeting of the trustees was held at No. 1,031
Second avenue, and it was resolved to de nothing to interfere with the decisions of the Court. Their attorney, Mr. Wilham H. Newschafer, was instructed to proceed to Hudson and appear at the Court House to-day and state that the trustees were reasy to surreader all the property of the back into the hands of any receiver that the Court would be pleased to appoint Mr. Hahn thought that it would be useless to attempt any other course. He leared that by forced sales and the necessary expenses of a receivership the amount returnable to the depositors would be considerably lessened. They would make no effort to have any particular person appointed as receiver. Mr. Hahn said that he would be willing to close up the bank's affairs without a cent of compensation, but that the courts would not permit this. He thought that he could get the highest price for all the securities. A meeting of the denositors would involutly be called, at which the trustees would is pefore them all the affairs of the bank, with proper management about ninety per cost could be returned.

Mr. A. Sheurman, president of the bank, has been

With proper management of the bank, has been Mr. A. Sheurman, president of the bank, has been Mr. A. Sheurman, president of the bank, has been genously ill for some months, and could not be seen yesterday. Mr. Newschaler, their attorney, left for Hudson last night.

### GREENLEAF, NORKIS & CO. Helen S. Simmons, of Kursha, Wis., yesterday ob-

tained an order from Chief Justice Day directing Solah Chamberlain, receiver of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., to deliver to her ten coupon bonds of the Northwesters Telegraph Company, numbered 814 to 823, to which she laid claim. THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

S. M. Mills and J. F. Mead, of Mills & Co., No. 52 Broadway, who failed on the 19th of March and re-sumed on April 10 (the quickest on record), were unanimously readmitted as members of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

## RECEIVER JEWETT'S REPORT.

The report of Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway Company, for last February, was filed yes-terday in the County Clerk's office. The report shows the cash on hand at the close of the month to have been \$406,149 97. The recoipts are given at \$2,082 514 97, and disbursoments \$2,005,494 20. The outstanding receiver's certificates, are given at \$1,040,360 04.

#### FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

FINAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD-RES-OLUTIONS ADOPTED.

second day's session of the annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held at the rooms No. 156 Broadway yesterday. The tariff moved that the Propilent and Secretary leans a circu lar letter to the stock companies, looking to the estab habment of a proper tariff of rates. It was said that the resolution adopted last year was supposed to have remedied the existing cvils, but bad results nad followed. The proposed plan might give relief if a majority of the companies would stand by each other in faithfully observing a uniform tariff of rates. The National Scard was not responsible for the deviations already made, for they were the work of com panies outside of the Board. Two years more of the present state of bus ness, it was claimed, will prove that not a single company will be secured, and ruis

Will be the final result.

Mr. Hope, of the Continental Company, thought that one of the great duties of the National Board that one of the great duties of the National Board would be to diffuse useful knowledge concerning interactions. If the people could see the necessity of fair rates for their own security, then would the people be glad to pay fair rates. It was more important that the people should be educated on this subject than that the Board should establish arbitrary rates, which must be unanimone to be thoroughly successful. He offered a resolution embodying the views he advocated. But this resolution was not passed, as the question of "rates" was considered of more importance.

ERSOLUTION ADOPTED.

more importance.

After some discussion the following resolution by Mr. Hall, of Onto, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Frontdont and Secretary of this Bound be request d to immediately issue a circular letter to all commance issuing what is the state of the state of the commander of the state of the s

Resolutions of regret concerning the resi passed.

In the morning, before the opening of the regular meeting, the Executive Committee organized for the ensuing year by electing George T. Hope chairman and Heary K. Miller secretary of the committee for

TRAVELS OF A LETTER.

Wilson, of No. 174 Forsyth street, the sum of \$48 under circumstances that are illustrative of the ad ducted, not only in the United States, but in other lands. In February, 1876, Mr. Wilson sent from this city ten English sovereigns in a letter addressed to Mary Botten, Ascnucha, Australia. It was sent to San Francisco, whence it was returned to this city, forwarded to England and thence to Australia. The party to whom the letter was addressed could not be found and it was sent to the dead letter office at Sydney. At the request of Mr. Wilson the letter was mailed to Dunquillon, South Wales, but here the party to whom it was addressed could not be found, and it was sent from Melbourns to the dead letter office at London, and from there to Washington, where it was returned to the sender in this city, but with the tea sovereigns missing. Inquiries were then instituted at the post offices in Australia and England, but without discovering the money. An examination of the envelope showed, however, that the loss occurred between Sydney and Melbourne, and further investigation resulted in the discovery of the ten golden covereigns in their buck-skin covers in the Post Office at Melbourne.

# KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

An address and a call for primaries to elect dele-Au address and a call for primaries to elect dele-gates to the new Democratic General Committee of Kings county has been issued to the democrats of the above county by the special committee appointed for that purpose by the Joint Committee of Frity, which represent the Independent Democratic General Com-mittee.

# SHOTGUNS AND ALIMONY.

The matrimonial troubles between Dr. Charles Ferschland and his wife, Christina, which have been Ferschland and his wife, Christina, which have been the subject of considerable litigation, were again before the Brooklyn City Court (Judge McCue) yesterday on a motion made in behalf of the wife of the Doctor for an order to punish him for contempt of court. The Poetor had failed to pay his wife, \$8 per week altimony, though ordered to do so, in reply to listerrogatories Dr. Ferschland said he owned two horses, two wagons, a gold watch and two shotgens. The Court said that any mas who could indulge in shotgens could pay alimony. Judge McCue directed that the Doctor pay \$90 arrears of alimony within ten days or an attachment would be issued for his imprisonment.

# RUFFIANISM IN BROOKLYN.

The Fifth ward, Brooklyn, was the scene of an outrageous assault upon a respectable poor woman, be tween midnight and one o'clock yesterday morning. The victim was Mrs. Jane Withers, of No. 183 From street. It appears that at the time stated Mra. Withers, who is thirty years of age, was on her way home, having been on a visit to some friends, when she was suddenly seized by a number of young men, who took her shawl from her, and, throwing it over her head, dragged her into the nailway of a tenement house, No. 59 Main street. She struggled to free herself from the ruffians, and her stifled eries attracted the attention of two female tenants in the house, Mrs. McNaily and Mrs. Reynoids. Mrs. McNaily, carrying a lamp, hastened into the hall, but no sconer did she make her appearance on the stairs than a stone was thrown at her which broke the lamp and cut her hand. The outery raised by the women fragitioned the men, who ran away. The police subsequently arrested the following persons as the assailants of the woman:—John, alias "Red," Moore, aged 29 years, of No. 6 Franklin place; William Mainews, 17 years, Rudson avenue, near Concort airect; Patrick Murphy, 19 years; Thoman sately, of No. 10 Mercine street, and Michael McGregor, aged 17, of No. 25 Main street. The complainant identified Moore and Matnews as two of her assailants. The prisoners were arraigned before Police Justice Waish, and committee to the Raymond Street Jail to await examination on Saturday next. self from the rufflans, and her stifled eries attracted

# DAMAGED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Van Riper's japannery at Belleville, K. J., was partly destroyed on Wednesday by an exploi